

SBORNÍK NÁRODNÍHO MUZEA V PRAZE

ACTA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE

Volumen XXVII B (1971), No. 2

REDAKTOR JIŘÍ KOUŘIMSKÝ

PLANTAE ČECHOSLOVACAE EXSICCATAE

ED. CUR. SECTIO BOTANICA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE

Centuria III.

No. 201 – 300

After several years' pause, the Botanical Department of the National Museum is continuing the edition of specimens for exchange. Some older collections of K. DOMIN and V. KRAJINA (prepared for their unpublished series "Flora Českoslovenica exsiccata") have also been used in this — in total third — centuria. The material for this centuria was collected by the following botanists: B. ALBLOVÁ, J. ČERNÝ, V. CHÁN, A. CHRTKOVÁ-ŽERTOVÁ, M. DEYL, K. DOMIN, J. DOSTÁL, E. HABROVCOVÁ, J. HOLUB, V. JEHLÍK, J. KAISER, KETTNEROVÁ, I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ, L. KRAJČR, V. KRAJINA, M. KRÁL, S. KUČERA, H. LAUS, A. MARGITTAI, J. MEISNER, J. MĚSÍČEK, J. NITKA, V. PAVLÍČEK, J. ROHLENA, J. SCHEFFER, J. SCHUBERT, P. SILLINGER, J. SOJÁK, J. SUZA, J. UJČÍK, V. VAŠÁK, and F. WEBER. Critical remarks have often been appended to the remarkable taxa or to finds important from the standpoint of phytogeography. The authors of these remarks are: A. CHRTKOVÁ-ŽERTOVÁ, M. DEYL, J. HOLUB, L. HROUDA, I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ, V. SKALICKÝ, B. SLAVÍK, M. SMEJKAL, J. SOJÁK, V. VAŠÁK, and V. ZELENÝ,

The National Museum in Prague, Division of Botany
Václavské náměstí 1700, Praha 1. Czechoslovakia.

No. 201.

Achillea ptarmica L.

Bohemia occidentalis, oppidum Mariánské Lázně: in prato humido ad marginem occidentalem oppidi, 600 m s. m.

Die 25. VII. 1963

Leg. J. Ujčík

Magy. Bot. Lapok 10:199—200, 1911; ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn Mittel-europ. Fl. 5/2:748, 1929; JÁVORKA et CSAPODY Iconogr. Fl. Hung., 163, 1934; SZÜCS Acta Geobot. Hung. 5(2):237, 1943; SOJÁK Preslia 31:308, 1959. — *A. nasutum* FISCH. var *lasiocarpum* REICHB. Illustr. Spec. Acon., 47, t.9, 1827. — *A. toxicum* a. *dasycarpum* SCHUR Enum Pl. Transsilv., 33, 1866. — *A. hebegynum* DC. p. p. sec. GÁYER Magy. Bot. Lapok 5:132—133, 1906. — *A. Vágneri* KERN. ex GÁYER Magy. Bot. Lapok 10:199, 1911 (pro syn.) — *A. paniculatum* LAM. ssp. *lasiocarpum* (REICHB.) SOÓ in SZÜCS Acta Geobot. Hung. 5(2):213, 1943. — *A. toxicum* REICHB. ssp. *lasiocarpum* (REICH.) GRINT. in Fl. Rep. Pop. Rom. 2 : 491, 1953; MICHALKO Biológia 10(5):618—623, 1955; MÁJOVSKÝ Acta Fac. R. Nat. Univ. Comenianae 1 (Fasc. 79):345—356, 1956. — *A. variegatum* L. X *A. paniculatum* LAM. ssp. *paniculatum* GÖTZ Feddes Rep. 76 : 38—39, 1967.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis, montes Poloniny (Bieszczady Zach.), distr. Humenné: in rupibus apricis expos. australi ad cacumen montis Rabia Skala [cota 1168] supra vicum Nová Skalica, solo schistoso formatio-nis "Flysch" dict., 1160 m s. m.

Die 23. VIII. 1963

Leg. J. Soják

An East-Carpathian endemic plant distributed from easternmost Slovakia to Romania. A map of its distribution area is given by SZÜCS (1943). Opinions on its taxonomy are very different; most frequently, however, it has been evaluated as a species, or joined as a subspecies either to *A. paniculatum* LAM. or to *A. toxicum* REICHB. GÖTZ (1967) regards it to be a hybrid between *A. paniculatum* (ssp. *paniculatum*) and *A. variegatum*. It is beyond the scope of this brief annotation to take a responsible stand to the phylogeny of *A. lasiocarpum*; but I regard it as necessary to point out that even if Götz's opinion is correct and *A. lasiocarpum* is really of a hybrid origin, it now represents an already fixed taxon which occurs quite independently of both supposed parent species and in the territory of the East Carpathians it behaves as an independent taxon. On the basis of observations carried out on the Níz-ké Poloniny Mts. [= Bieszczady Zach. — the westernmost part of the East Carpathians] I assume that *A. lasiocarpum* is either species, or it could possibly be ranged as a subspecies to *A. paniculatum* (not to *A. toxicum*). *A. lasiocarpum* differs from *A. paniculatum* in no other character than in the indumentum of carpels. This diacritical character is not absolutely constant, it is variable in some cases, and it is possible to find transitional types. Its classification under *A. toxicum* seems to be less suitable, the shape of bracteae in this species being substantially different. In Czechoslovakia *A. lasiocarpum* was found for the first time in the Vihorlat Mts. (SZÜCS 1943, MICHALKO 1955), later on the Rabia Skala Mt. in the Czechoslovak-Polish frontier ridge (MÁJOVSKÝ 1956, SOJÁK 1959). The author of this annotation found the species in other sites of the same frontier ridge else, where it penetrates to

Polish territory (a new plant for the flora of Poland!). The distinct ecological differentiation between *A. lasiocarpum* and *A. paniculatum* occurs in the westernmost part of the East Carpathians: the first species grows predominantly on dry rocky or stony slopes mainly facing the south, while *A. paniculatum*, on the contrary, is a pronounced species of moist habitats — it accompanies exclusively the brooks and spring environs on the slopes facing north (the Polish territory here), and it only rarely reaches to the Slovakian side of the ridge (valley of the Stučica brook).
J. SOJÁK

No. 203. ***Adoxa moschatellina* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ, Radotín: in nemore umbroso in valle Radotínské údolí prope pagum Choteč, solo calcareo, 260 m s. m.

Die 16. IV. 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 204. ***Alisma loeselii* GORSKI in EICHW.**

Bohemia austro-occidentalis, distr. Strakonice: ad marginem apertum (subhumidum) piscinae Velkoláz versus occidentem a vico Láz haud procul ab oppido Blatná, 500 m s. m.

Die 18. VII. 1969

Leg. B. Alblová et M. Deyl

No. 205. ***Alyssum saxatile* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: locis abruptis collis Homole supra flumen Vltava prope pagum Vrané n. Vlt., solo schistoso, 250—300 m s. m.

Die 2. V. 1967

Leg. J. Soják

No. 206. ***Alyssum tortuosum* W. K.
subsp. *tortuosum***

Slovakia austro-occidentalis, distr. Galanta: locis arenosis inter oppidum Sered et vicum Veľ. Mača, 125 m s. m.

Die 20. V. 1933

Leg. J. Scheffer

No. 207. ***Alyssum tortuosum* W. K.
subsp. *heterophyllum* NYÁR.**

Bul. Grăd. Bot. Univ. Cluj 7:132, 1927; NOVÁK in DOSTÁL Květena ČSR, 278, 1948.

Slovakia austro-orientalis, regio Slovenský Kras, distr. Rožňava: in rupibus calcareis planitie karstinensis Hrhovská planina supra vicum Jablonov n. Turnou, 500 m s. m.

Die 10. VI. 1935

Leg. E. Habrovcová

According to NYÁRÁDY [1927], this taxon is characterized by lower stem leaves which are shorter and broader than the upper ones, by broader (to nearly orbicular) siliculae, and by larger petals (2.6—3.1 mm in length). As regards its ecology, it is confined first of all to rocky habitats. The typical race ssp. *tortuosum* is a psammophyte: its ground leaves are similar to those on the stems, its siliculae being longish-obovate and petals smaller (2.2—2.6 mm long). The given locality of *A. tortuosum* ssp. *heterophyllum* represents one of the four localities cited by NYÁRÁDY in the original description of this taxon. After a revision of the herbarium specimens collected in Slovakia I assume that ssp. *heterophyllum* is a taxon which has not yet been fully clarified, and its further critical study appears to be necessary. The individual diacritical features will have to be verified in experimental cultures; they do not seem to be constant. Of course, it is necessary to admit that the plants collected in S. W. Slovakia (ssp. *tortuosum*) possess — analogously with the plants from the Hungarian sands — distinctly smaller petals than the specimens of ssp. *heterophyllum* from the karst slopes of E. Slovakia (Slovakian Karst). J. SOJÁK

No. 208.

Androsace septentrionalis L.

Bohemia borealis, distr. Litoměřice: in arenosis prope vicum Bechlín haud procul ab oppido Roudnice n. L., 200—250 m s. m.

Die 20. V. 1927

Leg. V. Krajina

No. 209.

Anemone narcissiflora L.

Slovakia borealis, montes Vysoké Tatry: in pratis montanis subhumidis prope lacus Žabie plesa haud procul a monte Rysy, c. 1900 m s. m.

Die 1. VIII. 1933

Leg. V. Krajina

No. 210.

Antennaria dioica (L.) GAERTN.
(plantae femineae)

Moravia boreo-occidentalis: ad marginem lucidum siccum silvae inter vicos Hrabenov et Temenice prope oppidum Šumperk, c. 470 m s. m.

Die 17. VI. 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 211. **Antennaria dioica** (L.) GAERTN.
(plantae masculae)

Moravia boreo-occidentalis: in silvis lucidis inter vicos Hrabenov et Temenice prope oppidum Šumperk, c. 470 m s. m.

Die 17. VI. 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 212. **Anthemis ruthenica** M. B.

Slovakia austro-occidentalis, distr. Senica: locis arenosis prope pagum Veľké Leváre, 150 m s. m.

Die 30. VI. 1965

Leg. A. Chrtková-Žertová

No. 213. **Anthriscus longirostris** BERTOL.

Fl. Ital. 3:197, 1837. — *Chaerophyllum trichospermum* SCHULT. Oesterr. Fl., ed. 2, 1:504, 1814, non LAM. 1783. — *Anthriscus trichosperma* {SCHULT.} SPRENG. in ROEM. et SCHULT. Syst. Veget. 6:525, 1820, non (L.) PERS. 1805. — *Cerefolium trichospermum* (SCHULT.) BESS. Enum. Pl. Volhyn. Podol., 44, 1822. — *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) HOFFM. β *trichospermum* {“PERS.”} WIMM. et GRAB. Fl. Siles. 1: 291, 1827, non *A. trichosperma* (L.) PERS.; ENDLICHER Fl. Poson., 336, 1830; DC. Prodr. Syst. Natur. 4: 224, 1830 [cum auct. “[KOCH in litt.]“]. — *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) HOFFM. var. β *trichocarpa* NEILR. Aufzählung Ungarn Slavonien Gefässpflanzen, 221, 1866. — *Scandix trichosperma* (SCHULT.) SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv., 963, 1866 [nomen invalidum, in syn.], non L. 1767. — *Cerefolium sativum* (L.) BESS. var. *trichospermum* (SCHULT.) ČELAK. Prodr. Fl. Böhmen, 586, 1875. — *Scandix cerefolium* L. var. *trichosperma* (SCHULT.) PRANTL Exkursionsfl. Königreich Bayern, 290, 1884. — *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) HOFFM. subsp. *trichospermum* (KOCH) ARCANG. Comp. Fl. Ital., 278, 1882. — *A. cerefolium* (L.) HOFFM. f. *trichosperma* (SCHULT.) SCHUBE Fl. Schlesien, 292, 1904. — *Chaerophyllum cerefolium* (L.) SCHINZ et THELL. var. *trichospermum* (SCHULT.) SCHINZ et THELL. in SCHINZ et KELLER Fl. Schweiz, ed. 3, 2:259, 1914. — *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) HOFFM. var. *longirostris* (BERTOL.) CANNON Feddes Rep. 74:36, 1966 [nomen superfluum]. — *A. cerefolium* auct. p. p., non (L.) HOFFM.

Bohemia austro-occidentalis, distr. Strakonice: in fruticetis lucidis ad marginem horti in vico Štěkeň, c. 410 m s. m.

Die 25. V. 1964

Leg. V. Chán

Anthriscus longirostris occurs in the warmest parts of Czechoslovakia: in S. Moravia and S. Slovakia, here from the lowlands of Záhorská nížina to the lowlands of the river Tisa; it is relatively copious there, as

a rule as a species of subruderal communities ("Mantelgesellschaften") belonging to the alliance *Alliarion officinalis* OBERDORFER 1957. The native occurrence of this species in Bohemia is not certain; it occurs rather rarely in lower sites (planar and colline belts). In S. Bohemia — where the edited specimens were collected — *A. longirostris* is very rare, and its occurrence here is undoubtedly of a secondary character. Some authors mention the existence of transitional types between this taxon and the very closely related species *A. cerefolium* (L.) HOFFM. — e. g. UECHTRITZ Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 12:87, 1862; NEILREICH Fl. Nieder-Oesterr., 642, 1859. Owing to this fact and to the little morphological diversity of the both taxa [the diversity is based only on the existence of a spiny indumentum in fruits], *A. longirostris* is usually regarded as an infraspecific taxon of *A. cerefolium* (L.) HOFFM., which in Czechoslovakia was known in culture and as an occasional escape only; at present this plant is no longer cultivated here. J. HOLUB

No. 214.

***Arenaria grandiflora* L.**

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 2:1034, 1759; MAKOWSKY Fl. Brünn. Kreise, 128, 1863; OBORNY Fl. Mähr. 4:1119, 1885; FORMÁNEK Květ. Moravy Rak. Slezska 2(2):1323—1324, 1897; PODPĚRA Acta Bot. Boh. 6—7:77, 89, 1928; DOŠTÁL Květena ČSR, 370, 1948; JANCHEN Catalog. Fl. Austriae 1:149, 1956. — *Alsine grandiflora* (L.) CRANTZ Inst. Rei Herb. 2:408, 1766. — *Arenaria capillacea* ALL. Fl. Pedem. 2:365, 1785. — *A. linifolia* WILLD. ex SPRENG. Syst. Veg. 2:399, 1825, non L. 1762—1763. — *Sabulina capillacea* (ALL.) REICHB. Fl. Germ. Excurs., 786, 1832. — *Stellaria grandiflora* (L.) JESSEN Deutsche Exc.—Fl., 289, 1879, non GILIB. 1781, nec WOODS 1836.

Moravia australis, distr. Břeclav, colles Pavlovské vrchy prope oppidum Mikulov: in abruptis collis Děvín, expos. septentr., in rupibus calcareis, 450—500 m s. m.

Die 28. V. 1932

Leg. H. Laus et F. Weber

The specimen was collected in the only locality known in Czechoslovakia. This locality is very remarkable from the viewpoint of both plant geography and florogenesis and ecology. *A. grandiflora* is a mountain plant, the distribution area of which extends from Algeria, Portugal and Spain to the western borderlands of Yugoslavia. The occurrence on the Pavlovské vrchy hills appears to be the northernmost exclave of the area. The nearest localities are situated in the Austrian Alps (Raxalpe, Schneeberg). In southern Moravia, *A. grandiflora* represents a significant glacial relic. It occurs here in a region which belongs to the warmest of Czechoslovakia and grows in the close vicinity of pronounced xerothermic steppe communities. Its habitat, however, are the limestone rocks facing the north; its occurrence at altitudes of less than 500 m a. s. l. is therefore influenced to a high degree by the microclimatic

conditions. The occurrence of *A. grandiflora* on the Pavlovské vrchy hills has been known for more than 100 years (cfr. MAKOWSKI 1863), and it is to be found rather frequently on the locality up to the present day.

J. SOJÁK

No. 215. ***Armeria elongata* (HOFFM.) KOCH**

Bohemia centralis: in declivibus graminosis et saxosis Kalvarie dictis supra flumen Vltava prope pagum Bohnice ad marginem borealem urbis Praha, 200—250 m s. m.

Die 10. VIII. 1929

Leg. J. Dostál

No. 216. ***Artemisia scoparia* W. K.**

Bohemia australis, distr. Strakonice: in declivi saxoso infra templum vici Štěkeň, c. 400 m s. m.

Die 16. VIII. 1964

Leg. V. Chán

No. 217. ***Astragalus exscapus* L.**

Bohemia boreo-occidentalis, colles České Středohoří, distr. Louny: in declivi occidentali stepposo collis Oblík prope vicum Raná, 400 m s. m.

Die 21. V. 1967

Leg. J. Soják

No. 218. ***Astragalus onobrychis* L.**

Slovakia austro-occidentalis, distr. Štúrovo: in declivibus stepposis supra vicum Kamenica n. Hr., expos. austro-occid., solo andesitico.

Die 26. VI. 1964

Leg. A. Chrtková-Žertová

A ponto-submediterranean species, widespread in W. Asia and Southern and Central Europe. In Czechoslovakia it grows mainly in southern Moravia and southern Slovakia, where it is locally copious. In Bohemia it occurs rarely and is limited only to several localities in the warmest region of Central Bohemia. Its habitats are sunny slopes of steppe or forest-steppe character, road sides and bushes. The variability of the species shows itself mainly in the size of plants and in the number and size of the flowers.

A. CHRTKOVÁ-ŽERTOVÁ

No. 219.

Bidens cernua L.

Bohemia australis, distr. Jindřichův Hradec: locis humidis arenosis ad marginem occidentalem piscinae Svět prope oppidum Třeboň, 438 m s. m.

Die 25. IX. 1963

Leg. J. Soják

No. 220.

Bupleurum longifolium L.
subsp. **longifolium**

Bohemia borealis: ad marginem nemoris inter oppidum Mladá Boleslav et vicum Nepřevázka, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 24. VII. 1963

Leg. J. Soják

No. 221.

Calluna vulgaris (L.) HULL

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-východ: in silva sicca lucida (*Betula*, *Pinus silvestris*) prope pagum Klánovice, 250 m s. m.

Die 22. IX. 1967

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 222.

Campanula barbata L.

Silesia, montes Hrubý Jeseník, Karlova Studánka: in pratis montanis supra casam "Ovčárna", 1350 m s. m.

Die 25. VII. 1967

Leg. M. Deyl

Campanula barbata is a species interesting from both phytogeographical and ecological viewpoint. In Czechoslovakia it grows only in the Jeseník Mts. (Gesénke) and on the Kladský Sněžník Mt. (Glatzer Schneeberg). It does not penetrate into the other areas of the Sudeten Mountains and of the Carpathians. Its development centre is situated in the Alps, from where it migrated to Czechoslovakia through a narrow passage in the Bohemian-Moravian Uplands. It grows predominantly on acid soils, it very frequently occurs above the forest zone in the herb-rich stands of *Nardus stricta* L. Often it descends into the meadow stands at lower altitudes, sometimes even below 800 m a. s. l. Its localities in Norway are in clear connection with the centre in the Alps, however, its manner of spreading is unexplained. Spreading via the localities in Württemberg or Jeseníky should be taken into account. The absence of this species in the Krkonoše Mts. (Giant Mountains) suggests penetrating through the more northern passage. The possibility of descent into lower regions does not exclude the spreading of the species immediately after the glacial period by following the retreating glacier, the passage ha-

ving been cut off by the subsequent expansion of closed forest stands. This species is very little variable in Czechoslovakia. M. DEYL

No. 223. **Cardamine chelidonifolia** L.

Sp. Pl., 655, 1753; O. E. SCHULZ Engler's Bot. Jahrb. 32(4) : 582, 1903; DOSTÁL Klíč Úpln. Květ. ČSR, 168, 1958; HOUFEK Delectus Sem. Hort. Bot. Univ. Carol., Praha, 4—5, 1959; JÍLEK Preslia 33:199, 1961. Moravia boreo-occidentalis, distr. Šumperk: in nemore in declivi supra viam ferream versus orientem a pago Bludov, 300 m s. m.

Die 9. V. 1967 (flor.)

Leg. V. Vašák

A mediterranean forest species; its distribution area extends from Sicily across the Apennine Peninsula to S. Croatia (once it also grew on Corsica). In the Moravian locality it is undoubtedly an escape. It grows here in a mixed deciduous (predominantly maple) forest on humous soil, together with *Paris quadrifolia*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Corydalis solida*, *Polygonatum officinale*, *Phyteuma spicatum*, *Lathyrus vernus* and other forest species. *C. chelidonifolia* occurs very copiously in the locality, and it seems to spread continually. It is not impossible that it was brought into the locality by the botanist O. LENEČEK from Šumperk since it has been found that *C. chelidonifolia* was grown in the garden of the grammar school at Šumperk in 1931. This locality is at present the only site in Czechoslovakia where the naturalized *C. chelidonifolia* has been found. V. VAŠÁK

No. 224. **Cardamine chelidonifolia** L.

Moravia boreo-occidentalis, distr. Šumperk: in nemore supra viam ferream versus orient. a pago Bludov, 300 m s. m.

Die 17. VI. 1967 (fruct.)

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 225. **Carex rupestris** ALL.

Fl. Pedem. 2:264, 1785. — *C. petraea* WAHLENB. Svensk Vetensk. Akad. Nya Handl., Stockholm, 24 : 139, 1803. — *C. drummondiana* DEWEY Amer. Journ. Sci. 29:251, 1836 (incl.).

Slovakia borealis, montes Velká Fatra, distr. Martin: in declivibus saxosis calcareis montis Suchý vrch supra vicum Liptov. Revúce, c. 1550 m s. m.

Die 18. VII. 1936

Leg. J. Suza

Carex rupestris is one of the rarest plants of the Czechoslovak flora; at present it is known from only 8 localities which are mostly of very

tiny area [several square metres only]. Besides the occurrence in the Velká Fatra Mts. where the edited plants were collected (description of the habitat see in SUZA J., Příroda, Brno, 24:196, 1931), this species is known from two localities in the High Tatra, three localities in the Belanské Tatry Mts., one locality in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. (Ash Mountains), and one locality in the Krkonoše Mts. (Giant Mountains). It is not impossible that this species is overlooked owing to its inconspicuous appearance, rare flowering and tiny area of its localities; this opinion is supported by its recent finds in new territories, e. g. in the Swiss Jura, the Abruzzi, the Bavarian Alps, the Zachodnie Bieszczady, the Giant Mountains, etc. The edited material is infected by a parasitic species of the genus *Cintractia* which, according to my observation, in 1959 made reproduction by seed almost impossible in this population. *C. rupestris* occurs on this locality on narrow edges of the dolomitic-limestone rockeries in their upper parts, which are not snow-covered in winter; here it forms almost pure stands with some dispersed species of the communities belonging to the alliance *Caricion firmae* GAMS 1936, to the pioneer stages of which the stands of this species should be counted here. As regards the general distribution, *C. rupestris* belongs to the arcto-alpine [arcto-oreoseptentrional] species which occur both in the Arctic and in isolated localities in the mountains of the northern temperate zone; southwards it penetrates in Eurasia to the Pyrenees, Abruzzi, Carpathians, Caucasus, the Mongolian Altai, the mountains of the Soviet Far East and of the island Sakhalin, on the American continent up to Quebec and to the Rocky Mountains [here it occurs in isolated localities up to the Colorado in a little different type — *Carex rupestris* ALL. subsp. *drummondiana* (DEWEY) HOLUB, comb. nova (Basionym: vide supra!)]. Bulgarian authors [ACHTAROV, Rodat *Carex* (Ostrica) v Bălgarija, 15, Sofia 1957; Vălev in Fl. NR Bălgarija 2:70, 1964] give *Carex orbelica* VELEN. Fl. Bulgar., 575, 1891 as a synonym of *C. rupestris* ALL. Original plants of Velenovský's species (holotype in PRC) belong, however, to *C. curvula* ALL., and were so determined already by KÜKENTHAL (cfr. ENGLER, Pflanzenreich IV., 20, 38:186, 1909). J. HOLUB

No. 226.

***Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L.**

Bohemia austro-occidentalis, distr. Strakonice: in fossa ad viam publicam inter marginem orientalem pagi Sudoměř et stationem viae ferreae "Sudoměř", copiose, c. 380 m s. m.

Die 2. VIII. 1965

Leg. V. Chán

No. 227.

***Chamerion dodonaei* (VILL.) HOLUB, comb. nova**

basionym: *Epilobium dodonaei* VILL. Prosp. Hist. Pl. Dauph., 45, 1779. — *Chamaenerion palustre* (L.) SCOP. Fl. Carniol., ed. 2, 1:271, 1772, p. p. max. (exl. syn. LINN.; nomen illegitimum), non *Ch. palustre* (L.) SCHREB.

1771. — *Epilobium angustifolium* LAM. Fl. Franç. 3:482, 1778 (nomen illegitimum), non *E. angustifolium* L. 1753. — *E. angustissimum* GRAUER Pl. Minus Cogn. Dec., 3, 1784, p. p. (quoad syn. cit., excl. pl. norveg.; WEBER ut auctor semper falso citatur). — *E. lobelii* VILL. Fl. Delph., 36, 1785 (nomen nudum). — *E. rosmarinifolium* HAENKE in JACQ. Collect. 2: 50, 1788 (nomen illegitimum). — *E. halleri* RETZ. Fl. Scand. Prodr., ed. 2, 89, 1795, p. p. max. (excl. pl. island.; nomen illegitimum). — *Chamaenerion rosmarinifolium* (HAENKE) MOENCH Method. Suppl., 288, 1802 (nomen illegitimum). — *Ch. halleri* (RETZ.) SWEET Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 1:270, 1830 (nomen illegitimum). — *Ch. dodonaei* (VILL.) SCHUR Sertum Fl. Transsilv., 25, 1853 (nomen illegitimum). — *Ch. angustissimum* ("WEBER") SOSN. apud GROSSG. Fl. Kavkaza 3:104, 1932 (recte "(GRAUER)"; nomen illegitimum).

Slovakia borealis, distr. Poprad, montes Pieniny: in glareosis calcareis in valle fluminis Dunajec haud procul a pago Červený Kláštor, c. 450 m s. m.

Die 10. VIII. 1932

Leg. K. Domin et V. Krajina

The generic name *Chamaenerion* (ascribed to ADANSON or SCOPOLI) has usually been used for the group of species related to *Epilobium angustifolium* L. em. when its separation from the genus *Epilobium* was accepted (ADANSON, SCOPOLI). Considering that this name, when published for the first time (SÉGUIER Pl. Veron. 3: 168, 1754), and also by ADANSON, SCOPOLI and SCHREBER, was used for the genus *Epilobium* L. 1753, it is illegitimate. In the subsequent literature *Chamerion* (RAF. 1814) RAF. 1833 only exists as a legitimate name which must be accepted as the correct generic name. A more detailed analysis of this problem will be published in another article (HOLUB, Folia Geobot. Phytotax., Praha, 7, 1972, in press). In Czechoslovakia *Ch. dodonaei* is distributed mainly in the Carpathian region, where it occurs on silt alluvia along the water courses in the plant communities belonging to alliances *Epilobion fleischeri* G. BR.—BL. 1931 and *Salicion eleagni* MOOR 1958. Its occurrence of apophytic and locally or regionally neophytic character, first of all in quarries, on pit dumps, gravel heaps etc., is also relatively frequent.

J. HOLUB

No. 228.

Coronilla emerus L.

Sp. Pl., 742, 1753; UHROVÁ Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 53B:35—47, 1935; DOMIN Věda Přír. 17:70—71, 1936. — *Emerus minor* MILL. Dict., ed. 8, 1, 1768. — *E. maior* MILL. Dict., ed. 8, 1, 1768. — *Coronilla pauciflora* LAM. Fl. Franç. 2:661, 1778. — *C. florida* SALISB. Prodr., 341, 1796.

Slovakia occidentalis, Nové Mesto n. Váh.: declive abruptum boreo-boreo-orient. collis Kačiš in valle rivuli Hrabutnice inter vicus Čachtice et Višňové, in silva decidua, solo dolomitico, 280 m s. m.

Die 29. V. 1964

Leg. J. Soják

The plant originates from the only autochthonous locality of this species in Czechoslovakia. Discovered in 1927 by F. HAJNÝ, it was later published by DOMIN (1936). The distribution area of the species extends all over S. Europe from where it penetrates into Asia Minor, Syria and Tunisia. The Slovakian exclave is isolated and remarkably remote from the nearest localities in Austria and Hungary, with which it is continuous from the florogenetic point of view. The habitat of *C. emerus* in the Malé Karpaty Mts. is a deciduous slope forest (with the endemic *Sorbus slovenica* KOVANDA) on dolomites. It grows on only one hillside, but it is copious there. The Slovakian plants are always low; however, their other characters (size of leaves and flowers) conform to the typical form of the species.

J. SOJÁK

No. 229. **Coronopus squamatus** (FORSK.) ASCHERS.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: locis ruderatis in pago Průhonice u Prahy, 300 m s. m.

Die 11. X. 1966

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 230. **Corrigiola litoralis** L.

Bohemia borealis: ad ripam dextram fluminis Labe apud vicum Svádov haud procul ab oppido Ústí n. Labem, 135 m s. m.

Die 22. VIII. 1904

Leg. J. Schubert

A subatlantic-submediterranean species; the S. E. extremity of the northern part of its distribution area reaches the territory of Czechoslovakia. This therophyte of moist, sandy or silty soils occurs as a characteristic riverside plant (Stromtalpflanze) along the bigger Bohemian rivers only and links up with the distribution area in the German part of the Elbe basin. All the spontaneous and subsponaneous occurrence is limited to the banks of the Elbe (Labe) from the state frontier near Hřensko to the town Mělník, and to the bank of the lower part of the Vltava from its mouth into the Elbe up to Prague. A continuation of the occurrence from Mělník up the stream of the Elbe is not impossible. From the viewpoint of nativity of the species in Bohemia, its introduction and subsequent spread by ship transport (which on the Elbe date as early as since the 8th century A. D. from Magdeburg to Bohemia) cannot be excluded. Most finds in Bohemia date back to last century. KLUTSCHAK'S material collected in 1841 on the Elbe island (formerly called "Sandinsel") near Litoměřice should be regarded as the oldest (ANKERT in Nat. u. Heimat 10:39, 1940). The canalization of the river, paving and concreting of the banks, excavation of silt deposits etc., destroyed many suitable ecotopes. The localities in Bohemia are

distributed within the altitudes of about 115 — 185 m a. s. l. As regards the secondary localities, this species is known in Bohemia up to present only from the goods station at Praha-Žižkov (JEHLÍK 1968, PR). Doubtful and quite improbable is the record of SCHLOSSER from the bank of a brook at Horní Bečva near Rožnov in Moravia, dated 1834 (FORMÁNEK Květ. Mor. 2/2:1316, 1897). On the rivers Elbe and Vltava, in their sections where *C. litoralis* is distributed, there is the above-average rate of flow from February to April (germinating period), while in the summer months (July to October), when the plants are developing and their fruits are ripening, the rate of flow has its minimum values.

B. SLAVÍK

No. 231. **Cryptogramma crispa** (L.) R. BR. ex HOOK. et BAUER

Gen. Fil., tab. 115 B, 1842; FERNALD *Rhodora* 37 (439):245, 1935; JENÍK *Alpin. Veget. Krkonoš Kral. Sněž. a Hrub. Jesen.*, 27, 1961; SCHIDLAY in *Fl. Slovenska* 2:106—108, 1966; ŠOUREK *Květena Krkonoš*, 103, 1969. — *Osmunda crispa* L. *Sp. Pl.*, 1067, 1753. — *Pteris crispa* (L.) ALL. *Fl. Pedem.* 2:284, 1785. — *Acrostichum crispum* (L.) VILL. *Hist. Pl. Dauph.* 3:838, 1789. — *Onoclea crispa* (L.) HOFFM. *Deutschl. Fl.* 2:11, 1795. — *Allosorus crispus* (L.) BERNH. in *Schrad. Neu. Journ. Bot.* 1 (2):36, 1806; HILITZER *Věda Přír.* 6:190—191, 1925; SILLINGER *Monogr. Stud. Veget. Nízk. Tater*, 33, 1933; DELECHANT *Nat. u. Heimat* 9(3):86, 1938. — *Blechnum crispum* (L.) HARTM. *Handb. Skand. Fl.*, 372, 1820. — *Stegania onocleoides* GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* 2:16, 1821. — *Phorolobus crispus* (L.) DESV. *Prodr.*, 291, 1827. — *Struthiopteris crispa* (L.) WALLR. *Fl. Cr. Germ.* 1:27, 1831.

Slovakia borealis, montes Nízké Tatry, distr. Liptovský Mikuláš: inter lapides magnos in declivi australi montis Ďumbier, solo granitico, 1750 m s. m.

Die 2. VIII. 1967

Leg. M. Deyl et J. Soják

The given locality is the only one in Slovakia. It was discovered rather late [the oldest material in the Prague herbaria dates from 1931, coll. P. SILLINGER]. Even in the other parts of Czechoslovakia is the species very rare. It occurs on several localities in the Krkonoše (Giant Mountains; cfr. JENÍK 1961, ŠOUREK 1969), where it has been known since ancient times (it was collected as early as in 1600 and 1786) and in southern Bohemia, where it was found in two localities. In the Šumava Mountains it was discovered by HILITZER [1925] on the precipices of the mountain Jezerní Stěna (on the Bavarian side of this mountain ridge it was known previously: Arber, Keitersberg), and in the Novohradské hory Mts. (Gratzer Gebirge) it was found by DELECHANT [1938] above the village Hojná Voda (Heilbrunn) near the town Nové Hradky. In the localities mentioned here inhabits *C. crispa* exclusively screes, only in the Šumava Mts. does it grow in rock crevices. The map of general distribution of the species was published by FERNALD [1935].

J. SOJÁK

No. 232.

Elatine hydropiper L.

Slovakia austro-orientalis: in lacu Nagy-Ibolyás prope oppidum Kráľovský Chlmec.

Die 28. IX. 1933

Leg. A. Margittai

No. 233.

Eleocharis ovata (ROTH) ROEM. et SCHULT.

Bohemia australis: in fundo limoso piscinae vacuefactae versus septentr. a vico Domanín prope oppidum Třeboň, c. 440 m s. m.

Die 25. IX. 1963

Leg. J. Soják

No. 234.

Epilobium alsinifolium VILL.

Silesia, montes Hrubý Jeseník, Karlova Studánka: in scaturiginibus supra casam "Ovčárna", 1350 m s. m.

Die 10. VII. 1968

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 235.

Euphrasia nemorosa (PERS.) H. MART.

Prodr. Fl. Mosquensis, 107, 1817. — *E. officinalis* L. β . *nemorosa* PERS. Syn. Plant. 2:149, 1807. — *E. nitidula* REUT. Comp. Rend. Soc. Haller 122, 1854. — *E. officinalis* subsp. *nemorosa* (PERS.) ČELAK. Analyt. Květ. Čes. ed. 1, 246, 1879 p. max. p. — *E. stricta* auct. fl. Eur. occid. et med. p. p., non WOLFF, nec HOST. — *E. officinalis* auct. mult. p. p., non L. Bohemia australis, montes Šumava, distr. Prachatice: loco graminoso ad viam inter vicos Kvilda et Horská Kvilda, 1082 m s. m.

Die 14. IX. 1962

Leg. M. Deyl

Among the edited plants there are to be found numerous individuals with simple, not-branched stems. By this character these plants differ from the type which is usually characterized by stems richly branched from the basis upwards which bear numerous, mostly opposite twigs. The specimens of *E. nemorosa* from more shady and a little moister habitats (e. g. from grassy forest edges and paths, from higher-grown grass stands etc.) are characterized, as a rule, by slenderer, thinner and usually also less branched and often flexuous stems and branches; besides, their bracts are often more conspicuous than in the typical plants spreading obliquely or horizontally or bending down. The typically cleancut plants of *E. nemorosa* grow in our country predominantly in grassy edges of field paths, in pastureland, on village greens etc. The ecological demands of *E. nemorosa* and of the commonly wi-

despread *E. stricta* WOLFF are much alike; however, *E. nemorosa* shows — in contradiction to *E. stricta* — a very pronounced nitrophilous character. *E. nemorosa* is a subatlantic species, the eastern boundary of its distribution area runs partly across the territory of Czechoslovakia. (As to the distribution area of this species, see SMEJKAL in Biologické práce SAV (Biol. Arb. Slowak. Akad. Wiss.) IX/9, 1963; its distribution in Czechoslovakia see idem in Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. J. E. Purkyně, Brno, no. 452, 1964.)
M. SMEJKAL

No. 236. **Euphrasia rostkoviana** HAYNE
subsp. **rostkoviana**

HAYNE Darst. Beschr. Arzneik. Gewächse, 9, tab. 8, 1823; WETTST. Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., 70:319, 1901. — *E. pratensis* FRIES Novit. Fl. Suec., 198, 1828. — *E. officinalis* L. a. *grandiflora* WALLR. Sched. Crit. Pl. Fl. Hall., 320. 1832. — *E. rostkoviana* subsp. *pratensis* ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Fl. Nordostdeutsch. Flachl., 644, 1899, emend. HYLANDER Uppsala Univ. Arsskr., 283, 1945 (exc. Rasse II/montana). — *E. rostkoviana* subsp. *grandiflora* DOSTÁL Květena ČSR, 1330, 1950. — *E. officinalis* L. et auct. mult. p. p.

Bohemia centralis, Vlašim: in pratis ad ripam rivuli Želivka prope vicum Švihov haud procul ab oppido Zruč n. Sáz., 330 m s. m.

Die 3. VIII. 1958

Leg. M. Deyl

The present specimens are characterized by comparatively long internodes and approach to some extent to the taxon *E. officinalis* L. var. *uliginosa* DUCOMM. in REUTER Catal. Pl. Vasc. Gen., 169, 1861 [syn.: *E. rostkoviana* f. *uliginosa* (DUCOMM.) BAUMANN Veget. Unters., 431, 1911]. It is, however, a taxonomically irrelevant aberration, an ecomorphosis of moist swampy meadows or of shady, moist spots.

J. SMEJKAL

No. 237. **Festuca drymeja** MERT. et KOCH

Deutschl. Fl. 1:65, 1823; DOSTÁL Květena ČSR, 1937, 1950; BAREŠOVÁ in HENDRYCH Acta Univ. Carol., Biol., 2:175, 1969. — *Schoenodorus montanus* OPIZ Seznam, 89, 1852 [quoad nomen]. — *F. fagetina* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv., 797, 1866 [pro syn.]. — *F. lucorum* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv., 797, 1866 ? — *F. sylvatica* HOST Gram. Austr. 2:t.78, 1802 et auct., non VILL. 1787. — *F. montana* M. B. Pl. Taur.-Cauc. 3:75, 1819, non STERNB. et HOPPE 1818.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis, montes Poloniny (Bieszczady Zach.), distr. Humenné: declivia infra montem Rabia Skala in valle rivuli Hlboký potok supra vicum Nová Sedlica, in Fagetis, 600 m s. m.

Die 4. VIII. 1967

Leg. J. Soják

In Czechoslovakia the species occurs frequently only in the N. E. corner (from the southern foot of the Vihorlat Mts. northwards to the Polish frontier and from the river Laborec eastwards to the Ukrainian frontier), i. e. within the area of the East Carpathian flora. It is rather rare in the other Czechoslovak regions: it occurs in several localities situated between the towns of Rimavská Sobota, Poltár and Tisovec (these localities are apparently connected with the North Hungarian fragment of the distribution area); an isolated locality is known from near Bratislava (Marianka) where the species probably extends from Austria (cfr. BAREŠOVÁ in HENDRYCH 1969). In our country it grows in deciduous (predominantly beech) forests at the altitudes of 200—960 m. The disjunctive distribution area of this species reaches its northern boundary in the East Carpathians. Our plants were collected near this boundary.

J. SOJÁK

No. 238. **Galeopsis angustifolia** EHRH.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: ad ripam dextram fluvii Vltava prope vicum Draháň adversus pagum Roztoky, c. 200 m s. m.

Die 10. VIII. 1929

Leg. J. Dostál

No. 239. **Galium mollugo** L.
var. **pubescens** SCHRAD.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in silvulis (*Betula*) lucidis graminosis versus meridiem a cacumine collis Homole prope pagum Vrané n. Vlt., solo schistoso, 300 m s. m.

Die 1. VII. 1968

Leg. J. Soják

No. 240. **Gentiana clusii** PERR. et SONG.

Slovakia borealis, montes Malá Fatra: in declivi lapidoso australi montis V. Rozsutec prope pagum Kralovany, solo calcareo, *Seslerieto* — *Semperviretum*, 1550 m s. m.

Die 12. VI. 1930

Leg. M. Deyl, J. Meisner et P. Sillinger

No. 241. **Gentianella bohemica** SKALICKÝ

Preslia 41:144, 1969 — *Gentiana* vel *Gentianella austriaca*, *germanica*, *wettsteinnii* auct. fl. bohemoslov. p. p.
Bohemia austro-orientalis, pagus Obrataň (inter oppida Tábor et Pelhřimov): in pratis prope pagum Obrataň, c. 600 m s. m.

Die 11. IX. 1962

Leg. L. Krajčr

The diacritical characters of all species of the genus *Gentianella* growing in the territory of the Bohemian Massif are given in the table (SKALICKÝ 1969, p. 145). The South-Bohemian plants were most frequently identified as *G. austriaca* (A. et J. KERN.) HOLUB. *G. bohémica* differs from the typical morphotype of *G. austriaca* (from the territory eastwards of the Alps) by having smaller flowers (18—26—35 mm long), sharper incisions (U—V) among calyx-lobes which are papillose, and conspicuously revolute and distinct wings of the calyx tube. *G. bohémica* differs from *G. germanica* and *G. carpatica* by having larger flowers, primarily a longer gynophore, and leaves longer than the internodes.

The characters related to the growth of *Gentianella* species are not reliable. The autumnal morphotypes suffer from mowing and grazing, lateral branches taking on the function of the main stem. As a result the plants are lower and more bushy (so-called "putate forms"). The flowers and leaves of these plants are sometimes a little smaller, but they are typical both for this and for other autumnal types of *Gentianella*. In a given locality they are sometimes to be found more frequently than the plants of normal growth. That is why we have purposely added these morphotypes to the normally developed plants. I assume that it would be more correct to evaluate the species *Gentianella bohémica*, *G. austriaca*, *G. sturmiana* etc. as subspecies. Of course, it would demand a change of the deep-rooted conception, because the value of subspecies in these *Gentianella* species has been used to distinguish the seasonal races (estival, autumnal, monomorphous). V. SKALICKÝ

No. 242. ***Geum rivale* L.**

Moravia boreo-occidentalis, distr. Bruntál: in pratis humidis ad ripam rivuli Podolský potok ad marginem oppidi Rýmařov, 570 m s. m.

Die 4. VI. 1965 Leg. J. Soják

No. 243. ***Gnaphalium uliginosum* L.**

Bohemia australis, distr. Jindřichův Hradec: in fundo piscinae parvae vacuefactae ad vicum Chlum u Třeboně, 400 m s. m.

Die 26. VII. 1968 Leg. J. Soják

No. 244. ***Heleocholea alopecuroides* (PILL. et MITT.) HOST**

Moravia austro-orientalis, distr. Břeclav: in agris Kobylské jezero dictis inter vicos Terezín et Kobylí, locis salcis, c. 175 m s. m.

Die 28. VIII. 1964 Leg. M. Deyl

apud KRAŠENINNIKOV Sovět. Bot. 1937/4:41, 1937. — *Avena desertorum* LESS. Linnaea 9:208, 1834. — *A. besseri* GRISEB. in LEDEB. Fl. Ross. 4:415, 1853 (incl.). — *A. basaltica* PODP. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 52:334, 1902 (incl.). — *Avenastrum desertorum* (LESS.) PODP. Bot. Jahrb. 34, Beibl. 76:7, 1904. — *Helictotrichon altaicum* CVELEV in Rast. Sred. Aziji 4:101, 1968 (incl.).

subsp. **basalticum** (PODP.) HOLUB

Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 5:436, 1970. — *Avena sempervirens* HOST sensu BESS. Enum. Pl. Volhyn., 6, 1822, non HOST, nec VILL. — *Elictotrichon sempervirens* (HOST) BESS. ex ANDRZ. Rys. Bot., 9, 1823, non *Avena sempervirens* HOST. — *Helictotrichon sempervirens* BESS. 1828 sec. NĚVSKIJ in Fl. URSR 2:181, 1940. — *Avena besseri* GRISEB. in LEDEB. Fl. Ross. 4:415, 1853. — *Avena basaltica* PODP. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 52:334, 1902. — *Avenastrum basalticum* PODP., l. c. — *Avena desertorum* LESS. var. *basaltica* PODP., l. c., 335. — *Avenastrum desertorum* (LESS.) PODP. var. *basalticum* (PODP.) PODP. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 62:251, 1912. — *Avena desertorum* LESS. var. *besseri* (GRISEB.) KOCZWARA Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 75:242, 1926. — *A. desertorum* LESS. subvar. *basalticum* (PODP.) ST.-YVES Candollea 4:411, 1931. — *Avena desertorum* LESS. subvar. *lessingiana* ST.-YVES, l. c., 409, p. p. min. (quoad pl. morav. et podol.). — *Avenastrum besseri* (GRISEB.) KOCZWARA Acta Soc. Bot. Polon. 17:255, 1946. — *Helictotrichon besseri* (GRISEB.) KLOKOV in Vy-značnyk Roslyn URSR, 869, 1950; JANCHEN Phytion (Horn) 5:64, 1953. — *H. desertorum* (LESS.) NĚVSKIJ proles *basalticum* (PODP.) HOLUB Preslia 31:50, 1959. — *H. desertorum* (LESS.) NĚVSKIJ subsp. *besseri* (GRISEB.) HOLUB ex JANCHEN Catalog. Fl. Austriae, Zweites Ergänzungsh., 77, 1964 (comb. invalida).

Bohemia boreo-occidentalis, colles České Středohoří, distr. Louny: in declivi occidentali stepposo collis Oblík prope vicum Raná, 400 m s. m.

Die 20. V. 1967

Leg. J. Soják

Helictotrichon desertorum is a characteristic element of the continental steppes reaching from the regions of Central Siberia and Central Asia to Central Europe. The present material was collected in the arella which is most exposed westwards. In the extensive distribution area the species splits according to the character of ligulae into two complexes, the European—West Siberian (ligula long, teathed, not ciliate), and the Central Asiatic—Middle Siberian (ligula short, at most lobate, ciliate to pubescent). In each of these complexes two taxa are included which differ in the indumentum of the sheaths in culm leaves and are limited only to a part of the distribution area of the species. The following four subspecies belong to *H. desertorum* complex:

1. subsp. *basalticum* (PODP.) HOLUB: ligula long, teathed, glabrous; sheaths of culm leaves hairy; distributed from Bohemia to W. Siberia.

2. subsp. *desertorum* (secundum typum LESSING., LE): ligula long, teathed, glabrous; sheaths of culm leaves glabrous; distributed from the Volga to the promontories of Altai.
3. subsp. *centroasiaticum* HOLUB ined.: ligula short, at most lobate, ciliate to pubescent; sheaths of culm leaves pubescent; distributed from Pamir to Altai and N. Mongolia.
4. subsp. *altaicum* (CVELEV) HOLUB: ligula short, at most lobate, ciliate; sheaths of culm leaves glabrous; distributed from the promontories of Altai to Transbaikalia.

This material was collected in a locality at a distance of only 2 km of the type locality of subsp. *basalticum* in which the diploid chromosome number ($2n=14$) was found. In Central Europe *H. desertorum* represents a relic of periglacial steppes of the late glacial period (cfr. HOLUB Acta Univ. Carol. Biol., Praha, 1962:153—188, 1962). J. HOLUB

No. 246. **Illecebrum verticillatum L.**

Bohemia australis, distr. Tábor: ad ripam arenosam piscinae apud oppidum Soběslav, 410 m s. m.

Die 15. VI. 1903

Leg. K. Domin

No. 247. **Inula ensifolia L.**
var. **lancifolia BECK**

Moravia austro-orientalis, distr. Hodonín, colles Bílé Karpaty: in declivi stepposo collis Šumárník (398 m s. m.) supra vicum Kněždub haud procul ab oppido Strážnice.

Die 23. VIII. 1933

Leg. F. Weber

No. 248. **Inula × stricta TAUSCH**
Inula ensifolia L. × I. salicina L.

TAUSCH Syll. Pl. Nov. 2:253, 1828. — *I. Vrabelyiana* KERNER Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 18:297, 1868. — *I. Barthiana* SCHUR Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 21:103, 1871. — *I. Neilreichii* BECK in sched., 1880.

Moravia austro-orientalis, distr. Hodonín, colles Bílé Karpaty : in declivibus stepposis collis Čertoryje (443 m s. m.) prope vicum Kněždub haud procul ab oppido Strážnice .

Die 20. VII. 1933

Leg. F. Weber

The present plants belong to the intermediary form. In Czechoslovakia *I. ensifolia* × *salicina* represents the most frequently found hybrid within the genus *Inula*. It was collected here and there on common

habitats of both parent species in S. Moravia (mainly in the White Carpathians, on the Pouzdřanské kopce hills), less frequently in S. Slovakia, too. In Europe almost the whole distribution area of *Inula ensifolia* is accompanied by this hybrid — it even occurs on the island of Gotland, where the occurrence of *I. ensifolia* is very isolated. L. HROUDA

No. 249. ***Isolepis setacea* (L.) R. BR.**

Bohemia austro-occidentalis, distr. Strakonice: ad marginem apertum piscinae parvae "Dražský rybník" versus meridiem a vico Paštiky haud procul ab oppido Blatná, 450 m s. m.

Die 20. IX. 1968

Leg. M. Deyl et B. Albová

No. 250. ***Leucanthemum maximum* (RAM.) DC.**
subsp. ***pannonicum* ZELENÝ, nom. provis.**

Slovakia borealis, montes Nízke Tatry, distr. Liptovský Mikuláš: in pratis montanis jugi Ďumbier prope casam "Chata p. Ďumbierom", solo calcareo, 1750 m s. m.

Die 2. VIII. 1967

Leg. M. Deyl et J. Soják

The main morphological features of the subspecies: robust, hexaploid ($2n = \pm 54$), perennial plants with a strong, woody rootstock and mostly not-branched stems; the cauline leaves (slightly) fleshy, often shining, sessile, with edge \pm regularly shallowly (sharply) dentate, at the basis mostly without narrow auricles; from the basis to the head the internodes gradually get longer and the leaves decrease in size, so that the stems below the heads seem to be almost leafless; heads large (mostly 4 to 6 cm in diameter), usually single; achenes from the disk about 2.6 mm long, those from the rays usually with an irregularly lobed, membranous calyx soam. This taxon is also distinguishable statistically from the related taxa, based upon the larger size of stomatal guard cells and the bigger diameter of pollen grains. The flowering period (VI.—VIII.) is in average retarded, as compared with the diploid and tetraploid plants.

As regards its distribution, this taxon belongs to the primary penalpinnes, like e. g. *Bupleurum longifolium*, *Cotoneaster integerrima*, or *Hippocrepis comosa*. In Slovakia it grows mostly in the relic plant communities of rock crevices, ravines, and screes (alliance *Seslerio-Festucion duriusculae* KLIKA 1943), in the soam of communities of thermophilous oak forests (alliance *Geranion sanguinei* TH.-MÜLLER 1962) and in mountain meadows (alliance *Calamagrostion variaae* SIL-LINGER 1931, *Poion alpinae* OBERDORFER 1950 etc.). In the meadows of the White Carpathians (Bílé Karpaty) it grows in the alliance

Danthonio-Stipion SOÓ 1947. The geological ground of localities is formed mainly by limestone, dolomite, Carpathian sandstone and volcanic rocks, more rarely this taxon occurs on crystalline rocks. The nomenclature of the polyploid complex of *Leucanthemum maximum* (RAM.) DC. has not yet been solved; I am using therefore the provisional name.

V. ZELENÝ

No. 251. **Ligusticum mutellina** (L.) CRANTZ

Slovakia borealis, montes Nízké Tatry, distr. Liptovský Mikuláš: in pratis montanis jugi inter cacumina montium Krupova hola et Ďumbier, solo granitico, 1900—2000 m s. m.

Die 2. VIII. 1967

Leg. M. Deyl et J. Soják

No. 252. **Linum austriacum** L.

Bohemia boreo-occidentalis, colles České Středohoří, distr. Louny: in declivi occidentali stepposo et lapidoso collis Oblík prope vicum Raná, 450—480 m s. m.

Die 21. V. 1967

Leg. J. Soják

No. 253. **Lotus corniculatus** L.
var. **corniculatus**

Slovakia merid., distr. Levice: locis graminosis ad pagum Dudince, 140 m s. m.

Die 21. V. 1959

Leg. A. Chrtková-Žertová

Lotus corniculatus L. is a very variable species characterized by a wide ecological amplitude and a very large distribution area. Var. *corniculatus* belongs to a group of varieties which appear to be an intricate hybridogenous complex within the tetraploid species. It belongs to the most common varieties. It is widespread here and there within the whole distribution area of the species, occasionally it occurs secondarily even in the northernmost parts of the area. It appears to be most frequent in Central Europe where it splits in a number of forms and ecomorphoses. The chromosome number $2n=24$. A. CHRTKOVÁ-ŽERTOVÁ

No. 254. **Lotus uliginosus** (L.) SCHKUHR

Bohemia australis, distr. Jindřichův Hradec: in pratis madidis ad vicum Chlum u Třeboně, 460 m s. m.

Die 25. VII. 1968

Leg. J. Soják

No. 255.

Luzula pilosa (L.) WILLD.

Moravia boreo-occidentalis, distr. Šumperk: in silva graminosa supra pagum Třemešek versus austro-orient. ab oppido Šumperk, 400 m s. m.

Die 8. V. 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 256.

Lycopodium annotinum L.

Bohemia australis, montes Šumava, distr. Prachatice: in Piceetis in declivibus septentrionalibus montis Sokol (Antigel) prope vicum Kvilda, 1150 m s. m.

Die 10. IX. 1963

Leg. M. Deyl

L. annotinum, distributed all over the septentrional zone, forms together with the closely related subarctic species *L. dubium* ZOEGER and *L. subarcticum* VASILJEV and the Chinese species *L. malacophyllum* HAND.-MAZZ. the section *Annotina* (ROUY) HOLUB Preslia 36:17, 1964, for which it represents the type species. In Czechoslovakia it occurs — like other representatives of the boreal floral element — at higher altitudes, especially in the montane and supramontane belts (from where the edited specimens also originate), it also occurs but only sporadically in the lower situated habitats (in secondary coniferous forests).

J. HOLUB

No. 257.

Lycopodium clavatum L.

Bohemia austro-orientalis, vicus Obrataň (inter oppida Tábor et Pelhřimov): in silva lucida (Piceetum) supra vicum Obrataň, 600 m s. m.

Die 29. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

No. 258.

Lythrum hyssopifolia L.

Moravia merid., distr. Břeclav: in pratis salsis inter pagos Nové Mlýny et Milovice prope oppidum Mikulov, c. 170 m s. m.

Die 28. VII. 1963

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 259.

Onosma tornensis JÁV.

Annal. Mus. Nation. Hungar. 4:431, 1906. — *Onosma stellulata* WALDST. et KIT. sensu HAZSLINSZKY Éjszak Magyarh. Viranya, 189, 1864, non WALDST. et KIT.

Slovakia austro-orientalis, regio karstinensis Slovenský Kras, distr. Košice: in declivibus lapidosis apricis cotae 366 (ad ruinas arcis Turna) supra pagum Turna n. Bodvou, solo calcareo, 350 m s. m.

Die 19. VII. 1962

Leg. J. Ujčík

O. tornensis is a local endemic species on the territory of the Slovakian Karst; it occurs only on 3—4 localities near the town of Turna n. Bodvou, in the vicinity of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier. This species belongs to the section *Stelligera* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv., 468, 1866, restr. HOLUB hoc loco (restrictio sensu *Onosma* L. sectio *Asterotricha* BOISS. Fl. Orient. 4:180, 1879; typus *O. stellulata* WALDST. et KIT.), and here to the series *Stellulata* (M. POPOV) HOLUB, comb. nova (basionym: *Onosma* L. sect. *Euonosma* CLARKE subsectio *Asterotricha* (BOISS.) M. POPOV grex *Stellulata* M. POPOV Bot. Mater., Leningrad, 14:303, 1951). It is a diploid species with $2n=14$ (found in the material from the locus classicus where our specimens were also collected). As regards its habitat, *O. tornensis* is bound to limestone slopes with the karst type of disintegration, grown over with xerophilous phytocoenoses of the order *Festucetalia valesiaceae* BR.-BL. et. TX. 1943 which form the stands in the clearings of forest-steppe communities of the sub-alliance *Eu-Quercion pubescentis* KLIKA 1957 and of the alliance *Prunion fruticosae* TX. 1952.
J. HOLUB

No. 260.

***Oxalis acetosella* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in silva mixta humida in valle Zvolské údolí prope pagum Vrané n. Vlt., 250 m s. m.

Die 1. V. 1967

Leg. J. Soják

No. 261.

***Oxytropis pilosa* (L.) DC.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: declive stepposum et lapidosum (calcareum) in valle inter pagos Velká Chuchle et Slivenec, 250—300 m s. m.

Die 4. VI. 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 262.

***Parnassia palustris* L.**

Bohemia austro-orientalis, vicus Obrataň (inter oppida Tábor et Pelhřimov): in pratis turfosis inter vicos Obrataň et Bezděčín, c. 500 m s. m.

Die 7. VIII. 1963

Leg. V. Pavlíček et J. Ujčík

No. 263.

Paronychia kapela (HACQ.) KERN.

Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 19:367, 1869 et 26:394, 1876 et 27:13, 1877; HEGI Illustr. Fl. Mitteleur. 3:428, 1812; ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 5:890, 1919; HAYEK. Prodr. Fl. Pen. Balc. 1:173, 1927; CHATER in Fl. Europ. 1:150, 1964; CHAUDHRI Mededel. Bot. Mus. Herb. Utrecht 285:217, 1968. — *Illecebrum kapela* HACQ. Pl. Alp. Carn., 8, 1782. — *I. lugdunense* VILL. in Schrad. Journ. 1801:412, 1801. — *P. serpyllifolia* DC. var. *Hacquetii* BARTL. Beitr. Fl. Oest. Küstenl., 65, 1825. — *P. imbricata* REICHB. Fl. Germ. Excurs., 564, 1832. — *P. serpyllifolia* (CHAIX) DC. f. *kapela* GRISEB. Spicileg. Fl. Rumel. Bith. 1:215, 1843. — *P. Kochiana* BOISS. Diagn. Pl. Orient., ser. 1 (10):13, 1849 p. p. — *P. lugdunensis* (VILL.) ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 5:892, 1919 (pro syn.). — *P. capitata* DC. in POIR, Encycl. 5:25, 1804, non (L.) LAM. 1778. — *P. cephalotes* auct. non (M. B.) BESS.: DOMIN Věda Přír. 17:71—72, 1936; DOSTÁL Květena ČSR 400, 1948, et al.

Slovakia austro-occidentalis, montes Malé Karpaty, distr. Senica: in agro inculto supra vicum Plavecké Podhradie, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 10. IX. 1936

Leg. J. Černý

The given locality is the only one known in Czechoslovakia. It was discovered for the first time by J. ČERNÝ in 1932; the find was subsequently published by DOMIN [1936]. This mediterranean plant, however, is not native here, it was undoubtedly brought in by chance: it inhabits only fallows, whereas in the original plant communities in the environs of the locality it does not occur. DOMIN [1936] regarded this plant erroneously as *P. cephalotes*, not only because both species are morphologically very alike, but evidently also because *P. cephalotes* penetrates most northwards of all species of the genus (up to N. Hungary, not far from the Slovakian frontier). *P. kapela* differs from *P. cephalotes* first of all by distinctly smaller flowers. The flowers of our plants are up to 2.5 mm long. CHAUDHRI [1968] gives for *P. cephalotes* the flower length [2.5] 3—4 [4.5] mm. Some flowers of our plants possess the sepals of different length and approach in this respect to *P. capitata* (L.) LAM. This species also differs by larger flowers, and its leaf-blades, as a rule, are pubescent.

J. SOJÁK

No. 264.

Peucedanum carvifolia VILL.

Prosp. Hist. Pl. Dauph., 25, 1779. — *Seseli carvifolia* L. Sp. Pl., 260, 1753, p. p. (quoad syn. BAUHIN. et VAILL., excl. syn. RIVIN.). — *Selinum carvifolia* L. Sp. Pl., ed. 2, 350, 1762, p. p. minim. (quoad syn. BAUH., excl. syn. GMELIN. et RIVIN. atque descr.). — *Selinum carvifolium* "Chabraei" CRANTZ Inst. Rei Herb. 2:126, 1766 (nomen illegitimum). — *S. lactescens* LAM. Fl. Fr. 3:418, 1778, p. p. min. (nomen illegitimum). — *S. chabraei* JACQ. apud MURRAY Syst. Veg., ed. 14, 279, 1784. — *Ligus-*

ticum decussatum MOENCH Method. Pl., 81, 1794 (excl. *Selinum sequieri* Linnaei). — *Seseli pimpinelloides* WILLICH Nova Acta Nat. Cas. 4:109 (n. v.); WILLDENOW Sp. Pl. 1/2:1459, 1798. — *S. podolicum* BESS. Prim. Fl. Galic. 2:392, 1809. — *Imperatoria chabraei* (JACQ.) SPRENGEL Pl. Umbellifl. Prodr., 17, 1813; Sp. Umbellifl. Minus Cognit., 64, 1818. — *Oreoselinum chabraei* (JACQ.) BESS. Catal. Horti Cremenc., 94, 1816; M. BIEB. Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 3:209, 1819. — *Oreoselinum podolicum* (BESS.) BESS. ex M. BIEB. Fl. Taur. Caucas. 3:210, 1819; BESS. Enum. Pl. Volhyn. Podol., 12, 1822. — *Imperatoria pimpinelloides* SEHLMAYER apud BOENNINGH. Prodr. Fl. Monastyr., 91, 1824. — *Peucedanum chabraei* (JACQ.) REICHENB. in MOESSLER Handb. Gewächse, ed. 2, 1:448, 1827 (n. v.); ed. 3, 1:469, 1833. — *Pastinaca selinoides* VIS. Flora 12, Ergänzungsbl. 1:10, 1829. — *Palimbia chabraei* (JACQ.) DC. Prodr. Syst. Natur. 4:176, 1830. — *Peucedanum podolicum* (BESS.) EICHW. Naturhist. Skizze, 155, 1830 (n. v.) — *Pteroselinum chabraei* (JACQ.) REICHENB. Fl. German. Excurs., 453, 1832. — *Peucedanum heterophyllum* VIS. Cat. Sem. Horti Patav. 3:4, 1836 (n. v.). — *Caroselinum chabraei* (JACQ.) GRISEB. Spicil. Fl. Rumel. 1:374, 1843. — *Schlosseria heterophylla* (VIS.) VUKOT. Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 7:350, 1857. — *Palimbia decussata* SCHUR Sertum Fl. Transsilv., 30, 1853. — *Schlosseria chabraei* (JACQ.) SCHLOSS. et VUKOT. Fl. Croat., 474, 1869. — *Peucedanum selinoides* (VIS.) FRITSCH Exkursionsfl. Oesterr., ed. 3, 379, 1922, non DC. Moravia austro-orientalis, distr. Uherské Hradiště, montes Bílé Karpaty: in nemore lucido Lipiny dicto inter vicos Nivnice et Korytná, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 27. VIII. 1933

Leg. F. Weber

These specimens of *Peucedanum carvifolia* originate from the only locality of this species in Moravia. In Slovakia *P. carvifolia* is distributed mainly in the southern parts of the country, first of all in the floristic region "Matricum", and locally it is rather copious there. The occurrence of the species in Bohemia was reported more recently from Hluboš near Přebram (CHRTEK et HENDRYCH Acta Univ. Carol. Biol., Praha, 1962:146, 1962), based on the finding of an old herbarium sheet dating back to the beginning of the 19th century. The natural occurrence of this representative of submediterranean floristic element in the Hercynian floristic region is from the phytogeographical standpoint hardly probable; they are most likely cultivated plants from the garden of the local mansion. As result of drying or age of the material, some of our plants possess whitish petals, which is a characteristic feature of the closely related species *P. schottianum* DC. and is also alleged to be a character of the problematic taxon *P. euphymiae* KOTOV described from the Ukraine; but if studied in the same locality, the plants show a distinctly yellowish-green coloration of petals which is characteristic of *P. carvifolia*.

The nomenclature of this species is rather intricate and extensive due mainly to its being placed in various genera sometimes based on this species (*Caroselinum*, *Schlosseria*, *Pteroselinum*) as well as to a certain

infraspecific differentiation. The problems connected with the question of the correct name of the edited *Peucedanum* species were for the most part solved by THELLUNG in HEGI Ill. Fl. Mittel-Europa 5/2:1375, 1926. The question of the generic classification of the species under discussion has not yet been fully solved and is dependent on the monographical revision of the genus *Peucedanum*.
J. HOLUB

No. 265.

***Poa bulbosa* L.
f. *vivipara* KOELER**

Bohemia australis, distr. Tábor: in declivibus supra rivulum Smutná versus orientem a vico Radětice haud procul ab oppido Bechyně, 410 m s. m.

Die 6. VI. 1963

Leg. J. Kaisler

No. 266.

***Polygonum hydropiper* L.**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: ad ripam rivuli Botič prope pagum Průhonice, 280 m s. m.

Die 5. IX. 1960

Leg. J. Nitka

No. 267.

***Potentilla lindackeri* TAUSCH**

Flora 2:466—467, 1816. — *P. adpressa* OPIZ Seznam, 79, 1852 p. p. max. (nomen nudum). — *P. Güntheri* POHL a) *virescens* ČELAK. Prodr. Fl. Böhmen, 630, 1875. — *P. Opizii* DOMIN Sitzungsber. Böhm. Ges. Wiss. Prag 1903/25:21—22, 1904. — *P. thyrsoflora* HÜLS. X *Opizii* DOMIN l. c., 20. — *P. leucopolitana* P. J. MÜLL. var. *Lindackeri* (TAUSCH) DOMIN l. c., 13. — *P. leucopolitana* P. J. MÜLL. var. *inclinata* (PRESL) DOMIN l. c., 18. — *P. Theodoriana* C. *Opizii* ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 6:740, 1904. — *P. X Dominiana* ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 6:741, 1904. — *P. thyrsoflora* auct. boh., non HÜLS. ex ZIMM.

Bohemia centralis. distr. Praha-západ: ad ripam dextram fluvii Vltava infra collem Homole inter pagum Vrané n. Vlt. et oppidum Zbraslav, solo lapidoso schistoso sicco, 200 m s. m.

Die 5. VI. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

P. lindackeri belongs to the interesting group *Collinae* WOLF which includes stabilized hybridogeneous species arisen by crossing of various species belonging to the sections *Aureae* and *Argenteae*. In the group *Collinae* *P. lindackeri* is numbered among the species with a slightly developed tomentum beneath the leaflets. This group of species was

included by ASCHERSON and GRAEBNER (1904) into an artificial collective species *P. theodoriana* ASCH. GRAEBN. The morphological differences among individual taxa of the group "*Theodoriana*" are often very minute, but their diacritical features are relatively constant, and the individual taxa have distribution areas of their own, which are often detached each from other by extensive disjunctions; thus it may be assumed that they arose in particular regions independently. For this reason they are to be regarded as independent species. *P. praecox* F. SCHULTZ (Switzerland) differs from *P. lindackeri* by the softer and more spreading indumentum of the whole plant and by larger flowers, *P. alpicola* DE LA SOIE (Western and Southern Alps) by the ground leaves which are withered at the blooming period, being mostly pentamerous, *P. porphyracea* SAUTER (Tyrol) by the longer pubescence of petioles and often by a different dentation of leaflets, *P. rhenana* P. J. MÜLL. (basin of the Rhine and Moselle) by larger flowers and by leaflets with more elongated teeth and sparse long hairs beneath; *P. thyrsiflora* HÜLS. ex ZIMM. (E. Europe), which was very often confused with *P. lindackeri*, differs from the Bohemian plants by slightly developed long hairs beneath the leaflets (the leaflets are therefore dull beneath), by a better developed tomentum, by larger flowers and by other characters. *P. lindackeri* grows in Central Bohemia, first of all on the terraces of the river Vltava and its tributaries. The centre of the distribution area extends from the town of Příbram to the northern environs of Prague. Outside Bohemia it occurs in one locality only, i. e. in the environs of the town of Coswig in Saxony. *P. lindackeri* is a variable species with a fluctuating intensity of indumentum on the upper and especially lower side of leaves, with a variable number of teeth on leaflets and with both heptamerous and pentamerous leaves. That was the main reason why some individuals of *P. lindackeri* were determined as *P. thyrsiflora*, others as *P. leucopolitana* P. J. MÜLL., and others again were separated as *P. opizii* DOM. J. SOJÁK

No. 268.

***Pulmonaria officinalis* L.**
subsp. ***officinalis***

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in nemore umbroso in valle Břežanské údolí inter vicum Dol. Břežany et oppidum Zbraslav, 250 m s. m.

Die 10. IV. (flor.) et 4 .VI. (fol., fruct.) 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 269.

***Pulsatilla patens* (L.) MILL.**
subsp. ***patens***

Bohemia borealis, montes České Středohoří: locis graminosis siccis collis Holý vrch (Kahler Berg) supra vicum Kundratice prope oppidum Litoměřice, c. 560 m s. m.

Die 15. V. 1932

Leg. J. Dostál

No. 270.

Pulsatilla pratensis (L.) MILL.
subsp. **nigricans** (STOERCK) ZAMELS

Moravia australis, distr. Vyškov: in declivibus stepposis prope pagum Komořany, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 29. IV. 1933

Leg. F. Weber

No. 271.

Ranunculus alpestris L.

Slovakia borealis, montes Belanské Tatry, distr. Poprad: locis saxosis in jugo inter cacumina montium Ždiarská Vidla et Havran, solo calcareo, 2000—2100 m s. m.

Die 25. VII. 1933

Leg. K. Domin, Kettnerová et V. Krajina

No. 272.

Rhynchospora alba (L.) VAHL

Bohemia australis: in prato turfoso ad ripam rivuli Stropnice apud molas aquarias Červený Mlýn prope pagum Lhotka haud procul ab oppido Trhové Sviny, 460 m s. m.

Die 31. VIII. 1962

Leg. S. Kučera

No. 273.

Rosa bellavallis PUGET

apud DÉS. Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine Loire 28:121, 1873. — *R. Kmetiana* BORB. Prim. Mon. Ros., 437 et 454, 1880. — *R. coriifolia* FRIES f. *Bovernieriana* CHRIST Rosen Schweiz, 192, 1873. — *R. Afzeliana* FRIES subsp. *coriifolia* (FRIES) R. KELLER et GAMS var. *bellavallis* (PUGET) CHRIST Flora 58:276, 1875. — *R. Bovernieriana* LAG. et DELASOIE apud DÉS. Cat. Rais., 223, 1877. — *R. gorenkensis* J. B. KELLER in HALÁCSY et BRAUN Nachtr. Fl. Nied.-Oesterr., 221, 1882, non BESSER. — *R. Kernerii* H. BRAUN Abhandl. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 35:80, 1885. — *R. glauca* VILL. subsp. *coriifolia* FRIES var. *incana* KIT. f. *Kmetiana* BORB. et f. *subadenopoda* FORMÁNEK et subf. *Žďárensis* J. B. KELLER in FORMÁNEK Květ. Moravy Rak. Slezska, 1034—1035, 1892. — *R. Afzeliana* FRIES subsp. *coriifolia* (FRIES) R. KELLER et GAMS var. *Kernerii* (H. BRAUN) R. KELLER in ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 6/1:202, 1901. — *R. coriifolia* FRIES var. *Kmetiana* R. KELLER in ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. l. c., 212. — *R. Afzeliana* FRIES subsp. *subcollina* HAYEK. var. *Kmetiana* (BORB.) R. KELLER Wildros. Tatra, 43, 1926. Slovakia centralis, distr. Žiar n. Hron.: ad viam publicam inter oppidum Banská Štiavnica et vicum Teplá, solo andesitico, c. 650 m s. m.

Die 21. VII. 1930

Leg. I. Klášterský

Rosa bellavallis PUG. was edited as exsiccate already once, many years ago, under the synonym *Rosa Kmetiana* BORB. (Fl. exsicc. Austro-Hung. no. 857, 1883 — legit A. KMETĚ), from the same area as my material was collected. R. KELLER (1926) subjoined *R. kmetiana* to the species *R. subcollina* HAYEK as a variety; the taxon, however, bears all characters of *R. coriifolia* FRIES, especially the sepals are fully erected, and therefore it does not belong to the *R. subcollina* complex. It is widespread almost everywhere within the distribution area of *R. coriifolia*, but its occurrence is much less frequent. It arose by the introgression of some glandular species into the population of *R. coriifolia*, so that its origin is probably polytopic; nevertheless, the differences concern only the less substantial characters, and the preservation of the taxon as a species within the *R. coriifolia* complex is legitimate. $2n = 35$ (I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ 1967).

No. 274.

***Rosa canina* L.
var. *dumalis* BAKER**

in Journ. Linn. Soc. 9:277, 1869.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in valle Radotínské údolí prope oppidum Radotín, in declivi septentrionali ad marginem silvae (Querceto-Carpinetum), solo calcareo, c. 280 m s. m.

Die 23. VI. 1933

Leg. I. Klášterský

The species is widespread all over the territory of Czechoslovakia as the commonest representative of the genus; it grows from the lowlands to the boundary of the subalpine belt; at high altitudes it often does not flower at all. Var. *dumalis* BAKER (with the leaflet edge doubly to compoundly serrate) is much more frequent than var. *lutetiana* (LÉM.) BAKER (where the leaflet edge is simply serrate) which represents a purer and more original form of the species, but which is also influenced by introgression to such a degree that the individuals of the typical habitus are rather rarely to be found. I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ

No. 275.

***Rosa gizellae* BORB.**

Prim. Monogr. Ros., 486, 1880. — *R. tomentella* LÉM. f. *Obornyana* CHRIST Flora, 45:402, 1877. — *R. sepium* THUILL. var. *Gizellae* J. B. KELLER in HAL. et BRAUN Nachtr. Fl. Nied.-Oesterr., 235, 1882. — *R. Obornyana* CHRIST in OBORNY Fl. Mähren 920, 1886. — *R. danubialis* BORB. in sched. 1887. — *R. sepium* THUILL. var. *haringiana* H. BRAUN Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 45:321, 1895. — *R. agrestis* SAVI var. *Gizellae* (BORB.) SCHLIMP. Abhandl. N. G. Isis, 9, 1899; R. KELLER in ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 6:128, 1901. — *R. agrestis* SAVI var. *danubialis* (BORB.) R. KELLER Syn. Ros. Spont., 386, 1931.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-východ: in silvula inter agros supra pagum Pyšely haud procul ab oppido Čerčany, loco sicco graminoso, c. 340 m s. m.

Die 5. VIII. 1932

Leg. I. Klášterský

The species belongs to the complex of *Rosa agrestis* SAVI, from which it differs by petioles, rachis and leaflets which are densely pubescent at least beneath (but often even above), and by stalky-glandular pedicels. Erection or irregular position of sepals can sometimes be observed in this species, as is known, e. g., in *R. inodora* FRIES within the complex. *R. gizellae* is most closely related to *R. albiflora* OPIZ (1822). These species are both distributed rather copiously in Central Europe being more frequent towards the East; the eastern boundary of their distribution is not known. In Czechoslovakia both species occur comparatively frequent in lowlands, hills and in the lower montane belt. Like all species belonging to the *R. agrestis* group, this species has $2n = 42$ and an irregular meiosis (I. KLÁŠTERSKÁ 1969, manuscr.).

I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ

No. 276.

***Rosa glauca* POURR.**

Mém. Acad. Toulouse 3:326, 1788, non VILL., nec SCHOTT; KLÁŠTERSKÁ Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 4:182, 1969. — *R. rubrifolia* VILL. Hist. Pl. Dauph. 3:549, 1789. — *R. Ilseana* CRÉP. Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. 8:334, 1869. — *R. ferruginea* auct., non VILL.

Slovakia centralis, distr. Žiar n. Hron.: in rupibus ad cacumen montis Sitno prope oppidum Banská Štiavnica, solo andesitico, 1000—1005 m s. m.

Die 22. VII. 1930

Leg. I. Klášterský

The species is distributed in the mountains of Central Europe, especially in the Alps, but it penetrates to the Pyrenees, the Apennines, and on the Balcan Peninsula up to N. Albania. In Czechoslovakia it occurs only in the West Carpathians, but only a few scanty localities are known there. In some morphological characters this species seems to be related to the section *Cinnamomeae* CRÉP. where I placed it (KLÁŠTERSKÝ in Flora Europaea 2:27, 1968). However, cytological analysis (I. KLÁŠTERSKÁ, 1969 : $2n = 28$, irregular meiosis) has shown that this species belongs undoubtedly to the section *Caninae* DC., although it occupies a special position within this complex (subsection *Rubrifoliae* CRÉP.). The present specimens belong to var. *glauca* f. *laevis* SERINGE in DC. Prodr. Syst. Natur. 2:609, 1825.

I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ

No. 277. **Rosa pycnantha** BORB.

Slovakia centralis, distr. Žiar n. Hron.: in declivi graminoso sicco montis Kalvária (cota 737) supra oppidum Banská Štiavnica, solo andesitico, c. 700 m s. m.

Die 21. VII. 1930

Leg. I. Klášterský

No. 278. **Rosa** × **reversa** WALDST. et KIT.
R. pendulina L. × **R. pimpinellifolia** L.

WALDST. et KIT. Pl. Rar. Hung. 3:293, t. 264, 1812; R. KELLER Wildrosen Tatra, 58, 1926; KLÁŠTERSKÁ Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 4:180, 1969.

Slovakia centralis, distr. Žiar n. Hron.: in fruticetis densis ad cacumen montis Tanad (cota 932 m) supra oppidum Banská Štiavnica, loco sicco haud umbroso, solo andesitico, inter parentes copiosissime, c. 900 m s. m.

Die 19. VII. 1930

Leg. I. Klášterský

The hybrids of both species inhabiting in Czechoslovakia frequently the same localities in the Carpathian region, were found there several times in comparatively different forms. The population on the Tanád Mt. has been known for more than 100 years and is still very viable. The plants correspond very well with KITAIBEL'S description and with the figure of the finding from Mátra (Hungary); they are different in less substantial characters only, and that is why I have used KITAIBEL'S denomination — *R. reversa*.

In 1950 *R. reversa* was transferred into the rosarium at Průhonice, where four individuals are now cultivated; they are 120–140 cm high, they flower copiously and fructify well (the ripened elipsoidal hips are black), their seeds are viable. $2n = 28$ (I. KLÁŠTERSKÁ 1969). Only a small number of seeds is obtained by autogamy, its experimental crossing with *R. pendulina* L. and *R. majalis* HERRM. was successful (D. JIČÍNSKÁ 1967).
I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ

No. 279. **Rosa rubiginosa** L.

Mantissa, 564, 1771. — *R. eglanteria* L. Spec. Pl., 491, 1753 (nomen ambiguum). — *R. rubiginosa* L. β *setoso-hispida* ČELAK. Prodr. Fl. Böhmen 3:619, 1875 et Prodr. Květ. Čes. 3:607, 1877. — *R. rubiginosa* a *genuina* ČELAK. Analyt. Květ., ed. 2, 377, 1887 et ed. 3, 398, 1897.

Bohemia centralis, distr. Beroun: in valle Královská rokly ad vicum Srbsko, in declivi orientali sicco saxoso, solo calcareo, c. 330 m s. m.

Die 4. VIII. 1932

Leg. I. Klášterský

This species is widespread all over the territory of Czechoslovakia, from lowlands up to the higher hills, under very favourable conditions up to the lower mountain belt. It grows on all substrata (except in moist areas), but it grows distinctly more frequently on limestones and dolomites. The variability of morphological characters within narrow limits is sizable, but from the taxonomical viewpoint unimportant. Especially the dividing into heteracanthous and homoacanthous forms is of a very dubious value, because the young individuals are predominantly homoacanthous, but later on become heteroacanthous, especially if they grow under optimum conditions. Not infrequently suprafoliar glands appear (usually irregular, on some leaves only and not very numerous). In some habitats in the Carpathian region of the Czechoslovak territory, however, the suprafoliar glands are developed on all leaves in many individuals and so numerously, that by this character (but not by the others!) they resemble the species *R. caryophyllacea* BESS., which rarely occurs in this area.

I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ

No. 280.

***Rosa vagiana* CRÉP. ex SAGORSKI**

Rosen Hoh. Tatra 4, 1889 (sep.). — *Rosa coriifolia* FRIES var. *Vagiana* CRÉPIN ex BORBÁS Prim. Mon. Ros., 439, 1880. — *R. Vagiana* CRÉP. in FRITZE et ILSE Verhandl. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 20:513, 1870 (nomen nudum). — *R. coriifolia* FRIES var. *Vagiana* R. KELLER in ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 6/1:204, 1901.

Slovakia centralis, distr. Žiar n. Hron.: in declivi lapidoso supra vicum Štefultov (c. 2 km versus meridiem ab oppido Banská Štiavnica), solo andesitico, c. 670 m s. m.

Die 23. VII. 1930

Leg. I. Klášterský

The taxon has been little known hitherto, and its sheets are present only sporadically in the European herbaria. It belongs to the *R. subcollina* (CHRIST) DALLA TORRE et SARNTH., but it is well characterized; in the extensive area of the West Carpathians it grows frequently dispersed in forms which are only insignificantly aberrant. $2n = 35$ (I. KLÁŠTERSKÁ 1969).

I. KLÁŠTERSKÝ

No. 281.

***Scleranthus annuus* L.**

Bohemia centralis: locis siccis incultis Praha-Dejvice dictis ad marginem boreo-occidentalem urbis Praha, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 5. VIII. 1928

Leg. J. Rohlena

No. 282.

Senecio abrotanifolius L.
subsp. **carpaticus** (HERBICH) HAYEK

Slovakia borealis, montes Nízké Tatry, distr. Liptovský Mikuláš: in pratis montanis jugi inter cacumina montium Chopok et Koňsko, solo gránico, 1800—2000 m s. m.

Die 2. VIII. 1967

Leg. M. Deyl et J. Soják

No. 283.

Seseli annuum L.

Bohemia australis, distr. Písek: in pascuis siccis ad declive orientale collis (cota 403) prope pagum Putim.

Die 1. IX. 1963

Leg. V. Chán

No. 284.

Soldanella montana WILLD.

Bohemia austro-orientalis, vicus Obrataň (inter oppida Tábor et Pelhřimov): loco aperto in silva supra vicum Obrataň, 600 m s. m.

Die 20. V. 1963

Leg. L. Krajčr

No. 285.

Solidago alpestris W. K.
[**Solidago virgaurea L.** subsp. **alpestris** (W. K.) RCHB.]

Silesia, montes Hrubý Jeseník, Karlova Studánka: in silvis apertis graminosis supra casam "Ovčárna" in declivi boreali montis Vysoká Hole, 1400 m s. m.

Die 25. VII. 1967

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 286.

Stachys palustris L.

Bohemia centralis: ad ripam sinistram rivuli in valle Tichá Šárka supra vicum Horní Šárka ad marginem boreo-occidentalem urbis Praha, c. 250 m s. m.

Die 22. VII. 1968

Leg. M. Deyl

No. 287.

Stellaria nemorum L.
subsp. **nemorum**

Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: locis graminosis subumbrosis in valle rivuli Botič ad pagum Zdiměřice (prope pagum Jesenice), 325 m s. m.

Die 11. V. 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 288.

Succisa pratensis MOENCH

Bohemia austro-occidentalis, distr. Klatovy: in pratis inter flumen Úhlava et viam Klatovy — Novákovice versus austro-occid. ab oppido Klatovy, 400 m s. m.

Die 19. VIII. 1962

Leg. M. Král

No. 289.

Tanacetum clusii (FISCH. ex REICHB.) SOJÁK

comb. nova, basionym: *Pyrethrum clusii* FISCH. ex REICHENBACH Flora Germanica Excursoria 2:231—232, 1831.

Slovakia boreo-orientalis, montes Poloniny (Bieszczady Zach.), distr. Humenné: in pratis montanis montis Plaša supra vicum Ruské, solo formationis "Flysch", 1150 m s. m.

Die 14. VIII. 1962

Leg. J. Soják

No. 290.

Teucrium scorodonia L.

Sp. Pl., 789, 1753; BÉGUINOT Atti Accad. Veneto-Trent.-Istr., Cl. 1, 3(1): 61—66, 1906, JÁVORKA Magy. Fl., 863, 1925; SUZA Věda Přír. 19: 209—210, 1939; DOSTÁL Květena ČSR 2:1201—1202, 1949. — *T. sylvestre* LAM. Fl. Franç. 2:412, 1778. — *Scorodonia heteromalla* MOENCH Meth., 384, 1794. — *Teucrium salviaefolium* SALISB. Prodr., 76, 1796. — *Scorodonia sylvestris* LINK Handb., 458, 1829—1833. — *Monochilon cordifolius* DULAC Fl. Hautes-Pyr., 405, 1867.

Slovakia occid., distr. Topoľčany: in Calluneto ad declive collis Kozlica supra pagum Krnča, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 15. VIII. 1938

Leg. J. Suza

The centre of the distribution area of this species is situated in Western Europe, into Central Europe it penetrates only rarely. In Czechoslovakia the number of finding places decreases rapidly from West to East. *T. scorodonia* occurs in the western half of Bohemia, in single cases it penetrates into Moravia and Silesia (in total, about 5 localities are known), in Slovakia it has been found in one area only, viz. in the Tribeč Mts. in the West Carpathians (where our plants were collected). According to SUZA (1939) who investigated in detail the plant association in which *T. scorodonia* in Slovakia occurs, this occurrence is original. It represents an important exclave advanced far eastwards off the continuous distribution area of the species. On the contrary, DOSTÁL (1949) assumes that this species in Czechoslovakia is native in West Bohemia only, all other plants he regards as naturalized. It is difficult to decide if *T. scorodonia* in Slovakia is native or not; however, the author supposes that the autochthonous occurrence of this species in the Tribeč Mts. is not impossible.

J. SOJÁK

No. 291. **Trifolium aureum** POLL.
Bohemia borealis: in declivi graminoso supra viam ferream inter oppidum Frýdlant et vicum Kunratice, c. 320 m s. m.

Die 26. VIII. 1963 Leg. V. Jehlík

No. 292. **Trifolium campestre** SCHREB.
Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in pratis in valle rivuli Botič versus meridiem a pago Průhonice u Prahy, 290 m s. m.

Die 7. VI. 1967 Leg. V. Vašák

No. 293. **Trifolium dubium** SIBTH.
Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: pratum in valle rivuli Botič inter vicos Zdiměřice et Osnice (haud procul a pago Jesenice), 325 m s. m.

Die 28. V. 1967 Leg. V. Vašák

No. 294. **Trifolium fragiferum** L.
subsp. **fragiferum**
Bohemia, distr. Mělník: in pratis subhumidis prope vicum Mělnická Vrutice, 180 m s. m.

Die 17. IX. 1962 Leg. J. Soják

No. 295. **Trifolium hybridum** L.
subsp. **hybridum**
Bohemia centralis, distr. Praha-západ: in prato humido ad viam inter vicos Hrnčiče et Šeberov prope urbem Praha, c. 290 m s. m.

Die 2. VIII. 1966 Leg. J. Soják

No. 296. **Valeriana tripteris** L.
subsp. **austriaca** WALTHER
Mitt. Thür. Bot. Ges. 1(1):155, 1949. — *V. bijuga* SIMONK. Közlem. 15:553, 1816. — *V. intermedia* HOPPE et STERNB. Denkschr. Ges. Regensb. 1: 89, 1818. — *V. transsilvanica* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv., 290, 1866 (pro syn.). — *V. sisymbriifolia* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv., 290, 1866, non DESF.

Slovakia boreo-occidentalis, distr. Povážská Bystrica: in angustiis abruptis inter montes Malý a Velký Manín prope pagum Pov. Teplá, solo calcareo, 400 m s. m.

Die 28. V. 1964

Leg. J. Soják

The species — widespread from the Spanish mountain ranges to Yugoslavia (northwards up to N. Moravia) — is represented in Czechoslovakia only by the East Alpine — Carpathian race, ssp. *austriaca* WALTHER. This race is characterized by smaller flowers, glabrous or only sparsely hairy leaf blades which are only shortly fringed at the edges. In Czechoslovakia it occurs in northern Moravia [Jeseníky Mts. and Beskydy Mts.], in Slovakia it is distributed all over the Carpathians.

J. SOJÁK

No. 297.

***Vicia incana* GOŮAN**

Fl. Monsp., 189, 1765; ŽERTOŤOVÁ Biológia 17:569—575, 1962 et 18:697—700, 1963. — *V. Gerardi* ALL. Fl. Pedem. 1:325, 1785, non JACQ. 1775. — *V. canescens* SIBTH. et SMITH Fl. Graecae Prodr. 2:71, 1813. — *V. galloprovincialis* POIR. Encycl. Suppl. 5:471, 1817. — *V. cracca* L. β *Gerardi* (ALL.) KOCH Syn., 194, 1835. — *Cracca Gerardi* (ALL.) GODR. et GREN. Fl. France 1:469, 1848. — *V. Tenoreana* TEN. sec. NYMAN Consp. Fl. Eur., 207, 1878. — *V. cracca* L. var β *incana* (VILL.) BURNAT Fl. Alp. Marit. 2:182, 1896. — *V. cracca* L. subsp. *incana* (VILL.) ROUY Fl. France 5:234, 1899. — *V. cracca* L. subsp. *galloprovincialis* (POIR.) ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 6/2:933, 1909. — *V. cracca* L. subsp. *Gerardi* (ALL.) GAUD. sec. GAMS in HEGI Ill. Fl. Mitteleur. 4/3:1531, 1924.

Slovakia austro-occidentalis, montes Malé Karpaty: in declivi inter pagos Pezinok et Modra haud procul ab oppido Bratislava, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 4. VI. 1965 (flor.)

Leg. A. Chrtková-Žertová

A submediterranean species distributed in S. and S. E. Europe. By an isolated exclave pushed considerably northwards it penetrates into the territory of N. W. Slovakia where it was found only several years ago (ŽERTOŤOVÁ 1962). It occurs here in a few localities in the southern part of the Little Carpathians (Malé Karpaty). It grows in the forest-steppe communities on the slopes facing the south and southeast at altitudes of about 300 m a. s. l. The nearest finding place is in Austria, as far as in the S. E. promontory of the Alps. *V. incana* belongs to the section *Cracca* S. F. GRAY. It belongs to the more ancient and more stabilized diploid species with less variability. The chromosome number is $2n = 12$ (ŽERTOŤOVÁ 1963). The most related species is the polymorphic *V. cracca* L. The two species differ in the indumentum of stem, in the number of leaflet pairs, by the shape of calyx-lobes and petals, in the shape of fruits and in the size of seeds.

A. CHRTKOVÁ-ŽERTOŤOVÁ

No. 298.

Vicia incana GOŮAN

Slovakia austro-occidentalis, montes Malé Karpaty: in declivi inter pagos Pezinok et Modra haud procul ab oppido Bratislava, c. 300 m s. m.

Die 27. VI. 1963 (fruct.)

Leg. A. Chrtková-Žertová

No. 299.

Viola lutea HUDS.

subsp. **sudetica** (WILLD.) W. BECKER

Bohemia borealis, montes Krkonoše, vicus Pec p. Sn.: pratum montanum vallis Modrý důl in declivibus montis Studničná hora, solo granitico, 1100 m s. m.

Die 24. VI. 1967

Leg. V. Vašák

No. 300.

Zerna ramosa (HUDS.) LINDM.

Svensk Fanerogamfl., ed. 2, 108, 1926. — *Bromus ramosus* HUDS. Fl. Angl., 40, 1762. — *B. asper* MURR. Prodr. Stirp. Gotting., 42, 1770. — *B. giganteus* L. var. *villosa* et *maior* SCOP. Fl. Carniol., ed. 2, 1:81, 1772. — *B. hirsutus* CURT. Fl. Londin., fasc. 2, tab. 8, 1777. — *B. nemoralis* HUDS. Fl. Angl., ed. 2, 51, 1778. — *B. dumetorum* LAM. Fl. Franç. 3:605, 1778. — *B. altissimus* WIGGERS Prim. Fl. Holsat., 9, 1780 (nomen superfluum). — *B. nemorosus* VILL. Hist. Pl. Dauph. 2:117, 1787 (nomen superfluum). — *Zerna aspera* (MURR.) PANZER Denkschr. Akad. München 1813:296, 1814. — *Bromus hirsutissimus* CYRILL apud ROEM. et SCHULT. Syst. Veget. 2:643, 1817. — *Festuca aspera* (MURR.) MERT. et KOCH Röbling's Deutschl. Fl. 1:673, 1823. — *Schedonorus asper* (MURR.) FR. Bot. Notiser 1843:131. — *Bromus serotinus* BENEKEN Bot. Zeitung 3:724, 1845. — *Schedonorus serotinus* (BENEKEN) ROSTR. apud LANGE Haandb. Dansk Fl., ed. 3, 103, 1864. — *Bromus pseudoasper* SCHUR Enum. Pl. Transsilv., 804, 1866. — *Schedonorus asper* (MURR.) FR. subsp. *serotinus* (BENEKEN) HARTMAN Handb. Skand. Fl., ed. 10, 261, 1870. — *Bromus asper* MURR. subsp. *serotinus* (FR.) NYMAN Consp. Fl. Europ., 822, 1882. — *B. asper* MURR. subsp. *ramosus* (HUDS.) HACKEL apud HALÁCSY et H. BRAUN Nachträge Fl. Nieder-Oesterr., 38, 1882. — *B. asper* MURR. var. *ramosus* (HUDS.) SCHINZ et KELLER Fl. Schweiz, 58, 1900. — *B. ramosus* HUDS. proles *eu-ramosus* ASCHERS. et GRAEBN. Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl. 2:575, 1901. — *B. ramosus* HUDS. subsp. *serotinus* (BENEKEN) KNEUCKER Allg. Bot. Zeitung 9:32, 1903. — *B. benekenii* LANGE subsp. *ramosus* (HUDS.) DAHL in BLYTT et DAHL Handb. Norges Fl., 112, 1903 (nomen illegitimum). — *B. ramosus* HUDS. var. *serotinus* (BENEKEN) HACKEL, BRIQ., ex SCHINZ et THELL. in SCHINZ et KELLER Fl. Schweiz, ed. 3, 2:39, 1914. — *B. ramosus* HUDS. subsp. *serotinus* (BENEKEN) BECHERER Fedde Rep. 24:11, 1928. — *B. ramosus* HUDS. subsp. *hirsutus* (CURTIS) EBERT Fl. Kreis. Bernburg, 86, 1929. —

B. ramosus HUDS. subsp. *asper* (MURR.) K. et F. BERTSCH Fl. Württemberg Hohenzollern, 46, 1933 [tantum quoad basionymum, non sensu orig. MURR. J. — *B. asper* MURR. subsp. *ramosus* (HUDS.) JORGENSEN Dansk. Fl., ed. 17, 68, 1947 [verosimiliter usque prius; nomen illegitimum]. — *Zerna ramosa* (HUDS.) LINDM. subsp. *ramosa* — CVELEV Bot. Žurn. 51 : 1105, 1966.

Slovakia occidentalis, montes Strážovská hornatina, distr. Prievidza: in convale rivuli ad pedem meridionalem montis Malý Rokoš. sept.-occid. a pago Nitrianské Súčany, locis satis copiose, c. 400—450 m s. m.

Die 23. VII. 1967

Leg. J. Holub et J. Měsíček

Zerna ramosa is easily distinguished from the closely related species *Z. benekenii* (LANGE) LINDM. mainly by the indumentum of the sheath of the uppermost leaf (with long \pm spreading hairs), by the structure and size of the panicle (panicle effuse, widely pendent, 15—35 cm long, loose even when ripened) and by other morphological characters; from the viewpoint of biology, it is distinguished by its rather different phenology (it comes into flowering 2—4 weeks later than *Z. benekenii*). In Czechoslovakia *Z. ramosa* is much less frequent than *Z. benekenii* and confined to certain areas only; the general distribution of *Z. ramosa* is also smaller and bears to some extent the sub-oceanic character.

J. HOLUB

SBORNÍK NÁRODNÍHO MUZEA V PRAZE — ACTA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE

Volumen XXVII B (1971), No 2

Redaktor: Dr. JIŘÍ KOUŘIMSKÝ, CSc.

Cena 9 Kčs